(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2077.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1786.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

To DANIEL of ST. THO. JENIFER, Eſquire.

SIR,

CONTRARY to your own knowledge of facts, you have taken infinite pains to induce the public to believe, that the commiſſioners had intentionally delayed the ſettlement of their accounts, to avoid the ſcrutiny of the intendant. To give this charge an appearance of plauſibility and ſhew of truth, you have publiſhed my letter of the 1ſt of September 1784;—You have alleged that the commiſſioners knew, that they were indebted to the ſtate in the year 1784;—And then proceed, with a ſtring of favourite queſtions, with as much ſeeming ſimplicity and ignorance, as if you really were not ſenſible that the anſwers which the queſtions *muſt* receive, will evince the truth of facts, the reverſe of which you are ſo anxious to eſtabliſh.

For the information and ſatisfaction of the public, I will give a candid narrative of facts, which will enable them to form a proper opinion on the ſubject. The board of commiſſioners of confiſcated eſtates conſiſted of different members at different periods of time *. The great ſales of confiſcated property was made, as you obſerve, in 1781, 1782 and 1783. Moſt of thoſe ſales were made upon the ſpur of the occaſion, to anſwer the moſt preſſing and important public ſervices; and I believe that it will be acknowledged, that during that period, the commiſſioners could not properly arrange and ſtate all the accounts of their tranſactions, when it is conſidered, that upon emergencies, it was neceſſary that they ſhould act and ſell property ſeparately, and it did not often happen that they were all in Annapolis together for any conſiderable time; and their private buſineſs could not be *totally* neglected. The property ſold by them was diſpoſed of under a variety of acts of aſſembly, upon different terms of payment, for the redemption of different emiſſions of paper currency, and ſtate ſecurities, and to raiſe ready money for the immediate demands and uſes of government. The whole was ſold at public vendue, except in a few inſtances, where they had the direction of the intendant to make private ſales. In 1782, property was ſold to a conſiderable amount, on ſhort credit, to raiſe money for the recruiting ſervice, then under the ſuperintendence and direction of major-general Smallwood; and alſo for the protection of our bay trade. This property conſiſted of real and perſonal eſtates, and was ſometimes ſold in ſmall parcels to many different perſons, ſome of whom paid the caſh, others paſſed their bonds, ſome did both, and others could not be prevailed on to do either. The bonds which were paſſed for property ſold to raiſe money for the recruiting ſervice, were taken as the laws directed, payable to major general Smallwood; ſome of the purchaſers of this property remitted caſh occaſionally to Annapolis, which, in the abſence of the commiſſioners, was paid to general Smallwood, by the perſon by whom it was ſent; and in ſome inſtances, the caſh thus remitted was not accompanied by an account, ſpecifying the purchaſers who were to be credited with it. Some few payments were made in this manner to the treaſury;—and if I miſtake not, to you alſo

In ſtating the commiſſioners accounts, difficulties aroſe from the circumſtances ſuggeſted, and delay unavoidably enſued. Delay alſo proceeded from another cauſe,—the length of time which elapſed between the ſales and the completion of the ſurveys of the property ſold. It has already been remarked, that moſt of the manors were ſold before they were ſurveyed and laid off into lots, and the returns of the ſurveys were not all made until ſometime in the year 1785. The accounts of thoſe ſales could not be cloſed without thoſe returns, as the property was ſold by the acre, and the amount of each purchaſe could not be aſcertained until it was known how much land each purchaſer had bought. The bonds had been taken for a groſs ſum, ſo as to cover the purchaſes, and for this reaſon were retained by the commiſſioners until they could endorſe on each bond the quantity of acres for which it had been given; the price per acre was aſcertained in it. It was the determination, and the wiſh of the commiſſioners, to finiſh every ſale, and cloſe every account, as far as they could, not only in caſes when the entries depended upon their own tranſactions, but where they depended upon the tranſactions of others, in order that thoſe whoſe buſineſs it ſhould afterwards be to examine and adjuſt their books and accounts, ſhould have but little trouble or perplexity. I take it for granted that you will not *now* ſay, that theſe circumſtances were unknown to you. You have publiſhed my letter to prove that the difficulties ſuggeſted were not ſuppoſed to exiſt, by me in September 1784. You know very well that that letter was written ſoon after colonel Ramſey's removal from Annapolis to Charles-town. When he removed, ſome of the papers which belonged to the office were accidentally carried away with his private papers, which circumſtance I knew nothing of, at the time of writing the letter. This letter, which you have triumphantly and *critically* publiſhed upon a ſuppoſition that it would operate to my diſadvantage, can only ſerve to ſhew my anxiety to have the accounts ſettled. Mr. Hollyday and myſelf had made a conſiderable progreſs in the buſineſs, when, beſides a number of accounts which remained open for the reaſons before premiſed, we found that others could not be cloſed until the papers in poſſeſſion of colonel Ramſey were returned. We wrote to him for them, but before they were received, the act to eſtabliſh funds, &c. was paſſed. Theſe circumſtances were communicated to you from time to time, both verbally and in writing; and yet you will perverſely and obſtinately perſiſt, by uncandid miſrepreſentations, in endeavouring to inculcate the opinion that the delay of the commiſſioners to ſettle their accounts was *intentional*, and that my attempt to deſtroy the proof adduced in ſupport of it by *a tale of unheard of difficulties and perplexities*, ſhews more confidence in the writer, than reſpect to the reader! What confidence can an impartial public have in the aſſertion or repreſentation of a man ſo deſtitute of candour, and who pays ſo little regard to truth? For the truth of what I have advanced I appeal to the returns of the ſurveyors, now in the land-office, to their letters which I now have in my poſſeſſion, to the accounts in the treaſury and auditor's office; and to books and papers which were in the intendant's office.

To remove theſe difficulties nothing but time and attention to the buſineſs was wanting; aſſiſtance was unneceſſary, and the attention which the commiſſioners paid to the buſineſs, was the *magic* by which the difficulties were ſurmounted and *vaniſhed* Had there been no impediment, the accounts might have been cloſed in the year 1784. By the act to eſtabliſh funds, &c. time was given to thoſe purchaſers who had not bonded, until the firſt of April, 1785, to paſs their bonds; and in caſe bonds ſhould not be given, the intendant was directed to order ſuits againſt them, or a reſale of the property upon the terms of the act. The draught of bonds directed by the act to be made on the firſt of June, was poſtponed by the intendant's advertiſement until the tenth of July following; ſuits were of courſe delayed until that time, and it was not until the tenth of September that the commiſſioners received your directions to commence ſuits generally, and they had then ſeveral reſales to make, ſome of which were made late in the month of November. In December following their tranſactions were finally cloſed. You aſſert, that many of the commiſſioners ſales remain ſtill unſettled. When their books were delivered to the auditor, there were only five or ſix inſtances where ſuits were not commenced, and it was with your approbation that they were not commenced. If thoſe caſes remain *yet* unſettled, it is becauſe the finiſhing of thoſe tranſactions has been committed to you. You have aſked if the perplexities attending the ſales in 1781, 1782, and 1783, were not over before the year 1786? It is anſwered, that the buſineſs was finiſhed in 1785, and if you will look at the books and accounts in your poſſeſſion, you will find that property was ſold in 1781, 1782, and 1783, and that the ſurveys of ſome of this property were not returned until late in the year 1785; and you will alſo find, that ſome of the ſales of property in thoſe years were ſet aſide by you, and reſales directed, after the paſſage of the act to eſtabliſh funds, &c. in 1785. If you were as induſtrious in your inquiries after truth as you have been in hunting up frivolous charges againſt the commiſſioners, you might ſatisfy yourſelf of the propriety of their conduct, without ſtuffing a news-paper with ſuch filly and impertinent queſtions. You have aſſerted, that from the operation of the act to eſtabliſh funds, &c. and the ſtate in which the affairs of the commiſſioners were, coercion could not be ſooner uſed than it was. This is an aſſertion without any foundation in truth; and if ſuits had been commenced to May term 1785, it follows pretty clearly that judgments might have been obtained ſooner than if they were delayed until the October term following. As a further proof that your aſſertion, that theſe difficulties and embarraſſments are *now* ſuggeſted to ſuit the preſent occaſion, is groundleſs, I will here ſubjoin an extract of the report of the committee appointed to examine the accounts and proceedings of the commiſſioners, during the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly. "It appears to the committee †, that much time was required to complete this buſineſs and finally ſettle the accounts; and by the information of the commiſſioners, much delay has been created in the proſecution of it by a variety of cauſes; the want of early ſurveys; purchaſers paying money into different departments for public uſes, in which caſes it has been difficult to aſcertain the proper credits and balances; by diſputes in which particular parts of the property were involved; and by that part of the act to eſtabliſh funds, &c. which directed a draught of bonds

"The committee in this inquiry have been attentive to the intereſt of the ſtate, and upon an impartial view of the conduct of the commiſſioners, are of opinion, that they have diſcharged their truſt with ability and integrity."

After the proofs I have given, I cannot ſuppoſe that any man who will exerciſe his reaſon, can be of opinion that the commiſſioners intentionally delayed the ſettlement of their accounts. In my opinion no room is left for doubt. Stupidity may miſapprehend, and ſophiſtry may ſometimes ſeem to elude the force of reaſoning, but the plain evidence of facts is incontrovertible. You have aſſerted, that the ſtate has loſt conſiderably by the delay of the commiſſioners to ſettle their accounts; this is a general and groundleſs aſſertion. The public has ſuſtained no loſs from the conduct of the commiſſioners. If you mean that a loſs has been ſuſtained by the reſales of property which *you directed*, it is certainly true; but this loſs cannot, by any rational being, be imputed to the commiſſioners. If the purchaſers at the firſt ſales were really inſolvent and unable to pay, as you have pronounced them, the loſs is not imputable to any one; if they were able to pay, or if any ſale was improperly ſet aſide, it requires no great depth of ſagacity to know to whom it ought to be imputed.

Your extravagance of conjecture has prompted you to aſſign other reaſons for the delay of the commiſſioners; they were indebted to the public in 1784, and therefore delayed to ſettle; their tranſactions were in ſuch confuſion that the houſe of delegates could not obtain the neceſſary information; and to avoid the ſcrutiny of the intendant was an object not to be miſſed. The commiſſioners never paid ſuch particular deference or reſpect to your character or opinions, as would have induced them to relinquiſh a juſt claim, becauſe you were of opinion they were not entitled to it; ſo that your ſcrutiny was never an object with them. No mortal can give a tolerable reaſon why the commiſſioners ſhould, at any period of time, have wiſhed to procraſtinate a ſettlement of their accounts. What was the information which the houſe of delegates wanted and could not obtain? They applied to the commiſſioners for none but what was furniſhed. If they looked to you for information reſpecting the tranſactions of the commiſſioners, we can eaſily account why they were deceived.

The buſineſs which you boaſt to have tranſacted in a few months was *plain ſailing*. It had been prepared to your hands by the commiſſioners. Many of your ſales were private, without trouble or expence, and not very advantageous to the public, for whom you acted as truſtee. Inſtances can be pointed out where property has been ſold for leſs than one half, and even below a third of its real value. Your method of ſtating your accounts has been as expeditious and unprecedented, as the manner of your ſales was eaſy and beneficial to the purchaſer. Bonds have been taken by gueſs for a groſs ſum, the purchaſer charged accordingly, and a commiſſion illegally and unjuſtly drawn upon the whole amount, although it may hereafter be neceſſary, for the reaſons I have already given, upon a *proper ſettlement* of your accounts, to make conſiderable deductions. It is not a little wonderful that in paying yourſelf the commiſſion, that the doctrine of diſ-

* *The board was firſt conſtituted late in the month of February* 1781; *the members were colonel Uriah Forreſt, Mr. Clement Hollyday, and colonel Nathaniel Ramſey. In the month of July following, colonel Forreſt reſigned, and I was appointed to fill the vacancy occaſioned by his reſignation. Mr. Hollyday, colonel Ramſey, and myſelf, tranſacted the buſineſs until November* 1782, *when a reſignation by me became neceſſary on my acceptance of a ſeat in council. From that time, Mr. Hollyday and colonel Ramſey continued the buſineſs, until the reſignation of the latter ſometime in Auguſt or September* 1784. *In September, I was re-appointed, and the buſineſs of the commiſſioners was finiſhed by Mr. Hollyday and myſelf, and our accounts cloſed, in December* 1785.

† *George Digges, John Bracco Zephaniah Turner, Allen Quynn, and Thomas Cramphin, Eſquires.*

count never occurred to you. You paid yourself in cash, and your bond passed for property sold by you, was afterwards paid off in *certificates*. You were paid more by the public for your services *for these few months*, than either of the commissioners received in *four years*.

You seem to have dropped the charge against Mr. Hollyday and myself, "of having laboured hard to turn the intendant out of office;" but you cannot admit that colonel Ramsey was actuated by a sense of duty in opposing the continuance of the office, and assert, that he became a delegate to raise a clamour against you. Do you really believe that the clamour against the intendant was raised by colonel Ramsey? The clamour, Sir, was raised by those who had been witnesses to your improper and unjustifiable conduct, and not by any particular class of men. You say that he never gave a reason which had *even the appearance of being serious* for discontinuing the office. Are you vain and weak enough to believe that none of the members of the house of delegates who opposed the continuance of the office, gave any reasons, which had the appearance of being serious, for their conduct? Do you believe that the senate gave no good reasons for rejecting the bill for the continuance of the office? The truth is, that many worthy characters in both branches of the legislature were against both the office and the officer, and for the best of reasons. They saw clearly the great injury which had been done to the state by your arbitrary and imprudent exercise of the overgrown powers which had been vested in you. Mr. Hollyday denies having bused himself against you, and as his veracity has never been called in question, we may justly conclude that your information was not true That he may have spoken of your conduct in terms of disapprobation, is probable enough, but that he should have employed his time in discharging his shot at the intendant at boarding houses, cannot be credited, but by those equally suspicious and depraved with yourself. In my conduct, you say, I am more *sly and guarded*. The man who, through a long life of duplicity and insincerity, has acted in a *sly* artful, designing and insidious manner, is apt to suspect and believe that others are governed by the same unworthy motives, and guilty of the like disingenuous artifices with himself. I disclaim the character. I shall ever remain indifferent as to *your* good or bad opinion of me. I have as much reason *now* to doubt the sincerity of your opinion of my *frailty*, as I formerly had to question it when it was *friendly* or favourable. It would be criminally complaisant in me to say I ever entertained an opinion of your sincerity or integrity. A man must be blind indeed who cannot see through the thin veil of your artifice and duplicity, on the slightest acquaintance; and though you have formerly *affected* to be a friend, I have had too many strong and convincing proofs of your attempts to injure my character and reputation to have any reliance on your candour or sincerity. A treacherous friend is worse than an open enemy. The man who with *daggers in his smiles* will squeeze by the hand, whilst he wishes secretly to stab to the heart, ought to be considered as the pest of society, and shunned as the plague. You have charged me with treating you with "unmerited indecency" before the governor and council. If this is your opinion, I believe there is not a man who was a witness of my conduct, who will coincide with you. When you had charged the commissioners with having charged commissions on sales made in April and September 1781, when they were entitled only to a *per diem* allowance on those sales; when you departed from the subject in controversy before the board, and endeavoured to prove that they had retained public bonds in their possession for the vile purpose of bartering and exchanging them, although you knew they had been retained for the reasons given in the preceding part of this address; when you made other charges equally groundless and without foundation; when you had thus given the most irrefragable proofs to me of the depravity of your heart, and malignity of your disposition; it was then, and not till then, that I treated you, not with *unmerited indecency*, but with the contempt you deserved. This conduct, I presume, according to the logic which prevails in your school of politeness, is *seeming like a gentleman*, but with every man of honour and integrity it must ever be considered as the extreme of consummate villainy. I readily subscribe to the truth of the maxim, that *men are never known until they are tried*. You have been *tried*, and you have been *proved*. During the late glorious revolution it was observed at an early period, that your patriotism, when tried by the true political touchstone, like *base metal*, could not abide the *aqua fortis* of truth. Your conduct as intendant of the revenue, in exchanging state certificates, unauthorised by law, to the disadvantage of the public, to say nothing of other parts of your conduct equally exceptionable, will ever remain as conclusive evidence of the *frailty of your nature*.

You still presume to think that the resolve of November session 1784, is so far in force, although the the intendant's office has expired, that no power, except the house of delegates or their committee, or some person authorised by the general assembly subsequent to this resolve, has a right to settle the commissioners accounts, and draw for the money due. According to this reasoning, the governor and council cannot pass any account which arises from transactions, different from the common transactions, existing at the time the resolve passed in 1777, empowering them to settle accounts. It will be admitted by every man of common sense, that under that resolve they cannot make a distinction as to persons. The expressions of it are general, and it must have a general operation. This is perfectly consistent with your construction of the consolidating act, that the commissioners ought to pay and be paid by the state, differently from all other members of the community. The resolve appears to me to have been passed for the purpose of directing the commissioners as to the manner of stating the public accounts, and at that time no account could be paid until it was passed by the auditor and intendant.

It is irksome to be obliged so often to set you right as to facts. You have misrepresented the proceedings of the council and the conduct of the commissioners respecting the determination of the account. You would willingly inculcate an opinion, that the council refused to postpone the determination, because the commissioners were not inclined to risk the opinion of a full board. The fact is, that the commissioners were not present at the determination, and when the subject was about to be taken into consideration, no objection was started that I can recollect. If his Excellency, or any member of the council, had expressed a wish, that the investigation of the account should be postponed until the gentleman who was absent could attend, the commissioners would have acquiesed without hesitation, It was their desire, that there should have been a full council, and for that reason requested, that every member should have notice to attend; and so far from there having been any precipitation in the business, an apology was made for the delay that had taken place.

To destroy the weight of the report of the committee appointed to examine the conduct and proceedings of the commissioners, as to the justness of their accounts and fairness of their transactions, you have recited an instance, which, instead of supporting your opinion, is an undeniable proof of your prejudice and incorrigible stupidity. Captain Aquila Johns is charged with property to the amount of £. 3095, purchased at the sale in April 1781. It is asked, why was not this property charged to the true purchaser, and if there can be any reliance on accounts, after instances of this kind of management are discovered? Whether you are "sincere in your ignorance, or wilful in your malignity," in asking these questions, is left to the public to determine. Captain Johns was the bidder and purchaser of this property, and was returned as such to the commissioners in the account of sales, by the auctioneer of Baltimore county, who made the sale, and the commissioners could not, with any propriety, charge it to any other person. Whether he purchased it for himself or his friend, is a matter of trust between his friend and himself, and which the public have nothing to do with. It is altogether indifferent whether the state are to be paid by Mr. Johns or colonel Ramsey.—This transaction happened before I was a commissioner, but as it has been published, with a view to cast an unmerited odium on colonel Ramsey, justice requires, that the matter should be truly stated before any opinion is passed. This property was sold under an act of October session 1780, on the terms of paying one fifth in specie, and the remaining four fifths in black and continental state money, at the periods you mentioned. The act of the same session, chap. 38, under which certificates were directed to be issued to the officers and soldiers of our army, provides, that those certificates shall be received, *as specie*, in payment of the property pledged for their redemption, *or any other British property, to be sold in this state, except that specially engaged to sink the new state bills of credit and such as is or shall be specially engaged for the security and payment of loans to be made to this state*. The property sold in April 1781, was not specially engaged for either of those purposes. Hence a question arose, whether the certificates before mentioned, ought not to be received in payment of the one fifth payable in specie. Most of those, who intended to become purchasers, had taken counsel previous to the sale, and some of the ablest lawyers in the state, were clear and decided in their opinion, that the certificates must be received in payment of the one fifth Many of the purchasers made tenders, but as it was a matter of some doubt, the certificates were not received. At the ensuing session in May, this subject was taken into consideration and an act was passed, declaring, that if any of the purchasers of this property should determine to insist on a conveyance of the lands purchased on the terms of making the first payment in certificates, such purchaser might file his bill in chancery, &c. In consequence of this act, a bill was filed by almost every one who had made a purchase, and the suits were depending until the year 1785, when the state gave up the dispute. This is a true state of the case, and the circumstances suggested have been the cause of the delay. Those who know colonel Ramsey, will not be led to believe, that he had any design in making the purchase to defeat the intentions of those for whom he was acting. The report of a committee composed of men of understanding and integrity, who have a knowledge of the subject submitted to their consideration, and are fully competent to decide upon it, with impartial men ought to be considered as satisfactory evidence of the rectitude of our conduct, and the justness of our accounts, though it may hurt the feelings of a man who wishes to condemn. To have the approbation of respectable and worthy characters is flattering to me; but independent of the report, the books and accounts of the commissioners afford the strongest proofs of the rectitude of their conduct and their attention to the public interest. The revenue which the state has derived from the property sold under their direction, is an indisputable criterion by which the public may judge of their attention to the interest of the state *. And the internal evidence of my own conscience sets all calumny and detraction at defiance.

It seems that other dark transactions of the commissioners may probably hereafter be pointed out. This, I presume, is to be done in a pamplet, with which you have *threatened* them, and for which you have been for a long time industriously hunting up materials. The public may form an opinion of the degree of truth and accuracy which may be expected in it, from the blunders and misrepresentations of your former publication. It would redound more to your credit to decline it. If you are a man of *slender abilities*, you will only expose yourself; if you are a man of *great powers*, you ought to know that there is no greater evil than the abuse of the understanding, and that perseverance in a man of talents in an inquitous cause, is no better than *resolution in an assassin*.

G. DUVALL.

* £. 454,181.—*The lands sold by the commissioners exclusive of town lots, averaged* £. 3 8 4 *per acre. Those sold by the intendant do not average 7/6 according to a report of a committee of the house of delegates.*

In the publication of last week, in the 24th line of the 1st column of the 2d page, read *sale* instead of *commission*, and in the 5th line from the bottom of the 2d column of the 3d page, read *answered* instead of *answer*.

LONDON, *August 9.*

THOUGH every thing seems peaceable in Italy, still some steps are taking there that might indicate an apprehension, though, perhaps, a remote one, of a war. The fortifications of Crotona, Valentia, and the citadel of Alexandria, in the Italian dominions of the king of Sardinia, are still carrying on; and from the number of hands employed, and the activity with which the planners of the works press the finishing them, one might be inclined to suspect, that the wise and provident court of Turin foresees a storm, and is preparing, like a prudent pilot at sea, for weathering it out.

The same advices add, that the empress, in consequence of a late edict for suppressing convents, and other religious establishments in that part of Poland belonging to Russia, has gained an immense tract of land, with an increase of 120,000 peasants, whom she has emancipated, and to whom she has given every encouragement to continue on the soil.

Aug. 14. The departure of Mr. Adams for Madrid, seems to announce an approaching rupture between this country and the United States; in which case an invasion of Canada will certainly take place. Some people think the French will keep aloof in this contest, but that is to be questioned. They have long looked on our possession of Canada with regret, and would no doubt hazard much to recover it, that they may sell their assistance at a dearer rate. Of what advantage a settlement on the continent of North America is to those powers who are in possession of islands in the West-Indies, we know by experience; nor are the French insensible of it; they therefore will be eager to procure it by any means whatever; and if they can prevail on the Americans, as a stipulation for their assistance, to cede to them, in case of conquest, the province of Canada, or even Nova-Scotia, they will embrace the cause of the United States with pleasure.

ANNAPOLIS, *November 2.*

A late London paper, contains the following interesting paragraphs:

"LONDON, *August* 17.

"Yesterday a messenger arrived at the secretary of state's office, with the important advice of the death of Frederick the third, king of Prussia, which happened on Friday last. Frederick the Great was born on the 24th of January, 1712. He married on the 12th of June, 1733, Elizabeth Christiana, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. Frederick IV. was born on the 25th of September, 1744. He married July 14, 1765, first, the princess Elizabeth Christiana Ulrica, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle: And secondly, on the 14th of July, 1769, Frederick Louisa, of Hesse Darmstadt, and he has issue by both marriages.

"The death of the king of Prussia will considerably affect the politics of Europe. It is an event for which the nations have been preparing for many months, and which will not be suffered to pass over unimproved. The emperor will now, perhaps, find other employment for his troops than merely preparing them for war; and he will give an opportunity to the new king to illustrate his character. It is said of Frederick IV. that he possesses the strong features of his uncle's character: That he has imbibed his politics, and will religiously follow his footsteps. If he does not, what will become of the embarrassed stadtholder?"

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For St. Mary's county, Samuel Abell, youngeſt, John De Butts, Uriah Forreſt, and James Hopewell, Eſquires.

For Baltimore county, Thomas C. Deye, Samuel Owings, Edward Cockey, and captain Charles Ridgely, Eſquires.

For Talbot county, John Roberts, John Stevens, Hugh Sherwood, and John Gibſon, Eſquires.

For Somerſet county, Gillis Polk, John Stewart, John Gale, and William Adams, Eſquires.

For Dorcheſter county, James Shaw, William Ennalls Hooper, Archibald Pattiſon, and James Steele, Eſquires

For C cil county, ——— Bond, Michael Wallace, William Matthews, and Benjamin Brevard, Eſquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, John Seney, Joſhua Seney, William Paca, and George Jackſon, Eſquires.

For Worceſter county, Joſiah Mitchell, John P. Mitchell, William Purnell, and Jenkins Henry Eſquires.

For Frederick county, Abraham Faw, Peter Mantz, Thomas Johnſon, and Mountjoy Bayly, Eſquires.

For Harford county, Benjamin B. Norris, James Bond, John Love, and Ignatius Wheeler, Eſquires.

For Caroline county, Thomas Goldſborough, Thomas Hardcaſtle, Thomas Lockerman, and Philip Walker, Eſquires.

For Waſhington county, John Cellars, Jacob Funk, John Stull, and Richard Crummell, Eſquires.

To the PRINTERS.

I INTENDED in this week's paper to have inſerted a ſtate of the tranſaction reſpecting the commiſſioners account, ſo far as I was concerned in it, but an unexpected abſence from home, and the indiſpoſition of my family, prevented me. The public are therefore requeſted to ſuſpend their opinion of that part of captain Kilty's publication, which relates to my conduct; and though I doubt not his having related circumſtances according to his recollection, yet, as my remembrance of the tranſaction is different from his account of it, I purpoſe laying before the public, ſuch particulars as I judge neceſſary to remove ady unfavourable impreſſions that may have been conceived againſt me from his publication.

JAMES BRICE.

October 31, 1786.

Prince-George's county, October 20, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, for tobacco, on the 20th day of November next, in Upper Marlborough, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

ONE deſk with drawers, two black walnut tables, one half dozen chairs, two feather beds and furniture, one cow and calf, one gray horſe, and one lot of ground, lying in Upper Marlborough, No. 39, fifteen perches by ten, part of the eſtate of the late Hugh Lyon, taken in execution and to be ſold for the uſe of William S. Bowie. On the ſame day and at the ſame place, will be expoſed to public ſale, one negro man, the property of the aforeſaid Hugh Lyon, taken in execution and to be ſold for the uſe of John Graham.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, ſheriff
1 of Prince-George's county.

Prince George's county, October 20, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, for ready money, on the 21ſt of November next, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. Mordecai Jacob, the following lands,

DARNALL's GROVE, containing fifty-ſix and an half acres; Bowie's Addition, five acres; Widow's Purchaſe, one hundred and thirty-ſeven acres; Evan's Range, fifty acres; in the whole two hundred and forty-eight and an half acres, late the property of the ſaid Mordecai Jacob, taken in execution and to be ſold for the uſe of Stephen Weſt. On the ſame day and at the ſame place, will be expoſed to public ſale, by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, one young negro woman and child, late the property of Benjamin Jacob, taken in execution and to be ſold for the uſe of Stephen Weſt.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, ſheriff
1 of Prince-George's county.

Prince George's county, October 20, 1786.

By virtue of the following writs of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince George's county court, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, for ready money, on the 25th of November next, on the premiſes, within three miles of Piſcataway,

ONE undivided moiety of a tract of land, called The Eaſt of Edelen's Hog-pen Enlarged, containing one hundred and fifty acres, late the property of Walter Dyer, taken by attachment and condemned for the uſe of James Mackubin and John Smith.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, ſheriff
1 of Prince-George's county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to appropriate ſo much of the money ariſing from the rents of the glebe lands of the pariſh of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter in Anne-Arundel county, as will diſcharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Eaſe in ſaid pariſh, and for which judgments have been recovered againſt them in Anne-Arundel county court.

10ſ 16/0 VACHEL STEVENS,
JOHN WALKER,
RICHARD JACOB,
WM. PUMPHRY.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDISON, near Piſcataway; Richard Adams, Calvert's manor.

Dr. Richard Bulkly, William Begg, William Brown, Suſannah Barber, Annapolis; Charles Bennit, near Port-Tobacco, Raphael Boarman, Charles county.

Jeremiah T. Chaſe (3), Samuel Chaſe (5), Joſeph Clarke, James Clary, Annapolis; Thomas Crakels, Port-Tobacco; John Cheſley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye-river; Jeremiah Colſton, Caroline county; Henry James Carroll.

Mary Dulany, Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Joſeph Donniſon, St. Mary's county; Richard and Bennett Darnall, Pig-Point; Robert Duncan, Maryland.

John Ewing, Annapolis; Peter Emmerſon, Lower-Marlborough.

Alexander Ferrar, Alexander Frazier, Calvert county; Ignatius Fenwick, Carroſſburgh; William Fitzhugh, jun. (2), Patuxent.

Mr. Groves, Thomas Grahame, Annapolis; Samuel Galloway (2), Weſt river; William Guyther, St. Mary's county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Jeremiah Galvin, Lanſdail Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Aſenath Graham, Lower-Marlborough, Dr. Thomas Gaunt, Calvert county.

Clement Hollyday, Stephen Higgingſon, John Hains, Annapolis; Tice Haman, near Annapolis; Hugh Hopkins, Talbot county; Joſeph W. Harriſon, Port-Tobacco; Daniel Herrald, Queen's-town; Robert Harriſon, Cambridge.

Thomas Jenings (4), Annapolis; Thomas Jones, Dorcheſter county; Thomas Johnſon, Calvert county.

John Kilty, Annapolis; Rev. Jacob Ker, Somerſet county; Monſieur Frideric Kalbtus, Patuxent; Maurice Kain, Frink's-town.

David Luckett, James Lennerd, Port Tobacco, Richard Lee, Charles county; George Laigh, ſen. St. Mary's county; Henry Lowes, James Lloyd, Maryland; Richard T. Lowndes, Wye river.

John Mercer, John M'Carty, John Morriſs, Annapolis; Anne Montgomerie, Talbot county; Murray and Kelly, Patuxent; Hugh M'Culloch, Dorcheſter county.

Lewis Neth, Annapolis; Jeremiah Nicols, Cheſtertown.

Mary Pearſon, South river; John Page, Kent county.

Alexander Runſberg, John Marſh Rhodes, Edward Roper, Annapolis; James Ritchie, Maryland; Jean Roberts, Princeſs Anne.

Thomas Summers, Thomas Spencer, Annapolis; James Smith, Kent iſland; Henry G. Sothoron, St. Mary's county; William Seth, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Simmons, near Port-Tobacco; William Scott, Calvert county.

Raphael Thompſon, Charles county.

Joſeph Williams, John Welſh, Peter White, Annapolis; Joſeph Wilkinſon (2), Calvert county; Roger Woollford, Little Choptank; Amelia Weems, Patuxent; Alexander White, Benedict; William Willoughby, Somerſet county.

1 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

St. Mary's county, October 25, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe, on Thurſday the 14th of December next, for caſh or tobacco,

A PARCEL of likely country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls. Credit will be given, on giving bond upon intereſt with approved ſecurity.

10ſ 13/1 JOHN SOMERVELLE.

MR. PEALE, ever deſirous to pleaſe and entertain the public, will make a part of his houſe a repoſitory for natural curioſities.—The public, he hopes, will thereby be gratified in the ſight of many of the wonderful works of nature which are now cloſeted and but ſeldom ſeen. The ſeveral articles will be claſſed and arranged according to their ſeveral ſpecies; and for the greater eaſe to the curious, on each piece will be inſcribed the place from whence it came, and the name of the donor, unleſs forbid, with ſuch other information as may be neceſſary.

Mr. PEALE will moſt thankfully receive the communications of friends who will favour him with their aſſiſtance in this undertaking.

Corner of Lombard and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. All the portraits are now removed into the former exhibition room; and exhibitions of the moving pictures with changeable effects, will only be made for private companies, conſiſting of twenty or more perſons, on previous notice being given.

The gentlemen or ladies of Maryland, who are willing to encourage Mr. Peale in his undertaking to collect and form a repoſitory of natural curioſities, are informed, that Mr. Richmond, of Annapolis, will receive for, and forward to Mr. Peale, any thing which may be offered to him for that purpoſe. 4w

October 28, 1786. 1 C. Richmond

Charles county, October 11, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain William Copher, of Waſhington county, ſold Thomas Courtney Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betſey's Delight, containing ſixty-two acres, and part of a tract called Miſtake, containing forty-five acres, lying in Charles county; and the ſaid lands by miſtake were conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and ſince the ſaid William Copher has moved off to Kentucky, but the ſaid deed, for want of the proper name, being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſemby, praying an act may paſs to give the ſame effect to the deed, as if the proper name had been mentioned, and likewiſe to have the ſaid deed recorded agreeable to law.

10ſ 13/1 THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

Broad-Creek, October 21, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Enoch Magruder, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt it are requeſted to ſend them in legally atteſted, to

2 D. MAGRUDER, executor.

Annapolis, November 1, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt Henry Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the ſubſcriber as ſoon as poſſible, as he is very deſirous of aſcertaining the amount, that he may proceed to the ſale of the effects of the deceaſed, for the purpoſe of diſcharging all juſt claims, and all perſons indebted to the deceaſed are requeſted to make payment.

1 THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones, deceaſed.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

November 1, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of South river, on the 19th of September, a dark mulatto man named PARAWAY, twenty four years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſtraight made, and of a middle ſize, has a black mole on his upper lip, thick legs, and his great toes conſiderably longer than the reſt, and ſtammers in his ſpeech if haſtily ſpoken to; had on when he made his eſcape, a white cotton jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, but has ſince taken other cloaths with him, which I cannot deſcribe. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive, if twenty miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles ſix dollars, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by 1 10ſ 7/6 ELIZABETH HALL.

Charles county, October 24, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a tall ſlim negro named GEORGE, about 27 years old; his dreſs a blue coat and breeches, a ſhirt and hat, all old, his uſual walks were at major Jenifer's quarter, and in that neighbourhood, near Port Tobacco, but may make for Baltimore, as he once before attempted. Reward for bringing him home fifteen ſhillings, with an addition of ſix-pence a mile after the firſt ten miles.

1 SAM. HANSON.

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was ſhod before a few days before he was miſſing. Any perſon that will bring him to me ſhall receive a reward of three guineas.

1 10ſ 7/6 JOHN HALKERSTON.

CAME to the plantation of Alexander Beall, on Bennett's-Creek, in Montgomery county, a dark bay MARE, neither docked nor branded, about eight years old, has a ſmall running in her near ear, and a lump at the root of her off ear, and ſundry white ſpots about her neck and ſhoulders. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1 10ſ 7/6

October 26, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, from Anne-Arundel county court, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 8th day of November next, at the houſe of Elizabeth Luſby, adminiſtratrix of Jacob Luſby, deceaſed,

ONE negro girl, aged 15 years, a walnut deſk, one ditto table, and a looking glaſs, for ready caſh only. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock.

2 X DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, October 24, 1786.

To be SOLD, by AUCTION, for ready money, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. Thomas Beard, near Queen-Anne, on Thurſday the 9th day of November next,

NINE country born negro ſlaves, men, women, and children. The above negroes are ſold by the conſent of Mr. Thomas Beard, to diſcharge a mortgage to the ſubſcriber.

2 X ALLEN QUYNN.

October 23, 1786.

THE truſtees of the late concern of Meſſrs. Barnes and Ridgate, requeſt a general meeting of the creditors, at Port-Tobacco-town, in Charles county, on Monday the 13th day of November next. 2

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a courſe near Annnapolis, on the ſecond Thurſday of November next, weights as uſual, any member of the Club may ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no conſideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is ſolely to receive the benefit of the plate, ſhould he win. The members of the Club are deſired to pay in their ſubſcriptions for the preſent year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the firſt day of November next, and all thoſe gentlemen who are in arrear are moſt earneſtly requeſted to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, preciſely at twelve o'clock. 10 X

Port-Tobacco, September 16, 1786.

THIS is to give notice, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly, that part of the main road which leads from Port-Tobacco to the old court-houſe, may be moved up a valley through the reverend Mr. Leonard Neale's plantation. 4

September, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber, not only long ago obtained a deed, which is not yet recorded, from Edmond Blades, then of Queen-Anne's county, for fifty acres of land, out of a tract called Long Range, formerly in Dorchester, and now in Caroline county, but alſo had a tract of land ſurveyed by the name of Caſſon's Meadows and Vacancy Added, which he has got no patent for, through neglect his reaſon occaſioned, he therefore intends to apply to the chancellor of this ſtate, purſuant to the direction of a late act of our general aſſembly, in order to get his moral right to both the ſaid parcels of land legally confirmed; neither is more than three miles from Choptank-bridge, and ſurrounding neighbours know what is now ſaid about them, by

3X HENRY CASSON.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Burford Cottre, in Charles county, a ſmall dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, appears to have been but little accuſtomed to riding, eight or nine years old, trots and gallops, has a long hanging mane and ſwitch tail, both of which, as well as her legs, are black: ſhe appears to be with foal. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1786.

RAN away, a few days ago, from the ſubſcribers, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, two ſlaves, viz. DICK, a very luſty well made mulatto fellow, about 25 years of age, has buſhy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large features and eyes, a grum down look when ſpoken to, is a ſubtle artful fellow, well acquainted both in Virginia and Maryland, bears a drum pretty well, and has been formerly a waiting man; he took with him a light lead coloured country cloth coat with white metal buttons, a ſhort green ditto, a white cloth waiſtcoat, a red ditto faced with black velvet, a round hat half worn, and common ſhoes and ſtockings; he ran away ſome time ago, when he worked on board a bay craft, by the name of Thomas Wenſter.

WATT, a ſtout negro fellow, remarkably black, about thirty five years of age, has loſt ſome of his teeth before, which in ſome meaſure affects his voice, has had croſs paths lately ſhaved on his head, to conceal which it is probable, he will ſhave or cut cloſe the reſt of his head, he is an artful fellow, has a down look, and ſeems confuſed when examined; he took with him a brown cloth coat, a pair of black breeches, and a variety of cloaths not known. They will perhaps change their names and paſs for free men, and it is probable they may have a forged paſs. They will probably make for the eaſtern ſhore, or for the ſtate of Delaware or Pennſylvania. The above reward, or five pounds for either of them, will be paid for delivering them to the ſubſcribers, or for ſecuring them in any gaol, and giving us notice, ſo that we get them again, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid. All captains or ſkippers of veſſels, and others, are hereby warned at their peril, from taking them on board or employing them.

3X GEORGE MASON,
GEORGE MASON, jun.

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

Houſe Building.

WE, the ſubſcribers, will undertake to erect or repair any building, finding materials and labour, or labour only, as may be moſt agreeable to thoſe who pleaſe to employ us; alſo to deſign, eſtimate, meaſure and ſurvey any building, and make out bills of ſcantling, &c. &c. in an expeditious and neat manner, and on reaſonable terms. 8w

5 EDWARD VIDLER,
ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel James Tootell, deceaſed, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment by the 20th of October next, thoſe that do not comply with this requeſt will be dealt with, as the law directs, to November court; the demand againſt ſaid eſtate require our being thus urgent.

JAMES WILLIAMS, } acting
JOSEPH DOWDON, } adminiſtrators.

Several young likely negro women for ſale. For terms apply to 6w

6X JAMES WILLIAMS.

A few Copies of the

LAWS

Of the laſt Seſſion,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houſes,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office. 13

October 9, 1786.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly for reſtitution of, or compenſation for, that part of my confiſcated property which remains unſold.

4 JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH.

Chester-town, September 5, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſitting, to paſs an act to confirm and ratify a verbal contract between Iſaac Spencer, lately deceaſed, and the ſubſcriber Benjamin Roberts, relative to a part of a tract of land in Queen-Anne's county, called Crompton, and a mill and mill ſeat thereon, and alſo to empower the guardian of Iſaac Spencer, ſon and heir of Iſaac Spencer, deceaſed, to appropriate a part of the profits of his eſtate to complete the engagements entered into by his aforeſaid father.

6 HANNAH SPENCER,
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

IN conſequence of an advertiſement of mine forewarning all perſons, indebted at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from ſettling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleaſed to return for anſwer, that my prohibition was as unjuſt as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and ſhould I perſiſt in my unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of my tranſactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as diſagreeable to me as it can poſſibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the ſame time, very willing to appear any where to juſtify that conduct which I have and hope ever ſhall be able to reconcile to my own conſcience. As he has now broached the matter, I inſiſt on his laying before the public *my conduct* to Yates and Petty, and truſt I ſhall be very eaſily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impoſe upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the ſame; that my prohibition is *unjuſt*, is an aſſertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope thoſe gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's requeſt of paying their reſpecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law ſuits, for I am determined to ſue every perſon that has or ſhall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my ſtores previous to the fourth of February) ſince the public notice I have given.

9 THOMAS RUTLAND.

Charles county, September 20, 1786.

FOR SALE,

THE four following tracts of land, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-five miles from George-town, and twenty from Frederick-town, viz. Concluſion and Number One, adjoining tracts, containing three hundred and ſixty acres, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared land under good fences; the improvements are, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn &c. and about four hundred bearing fruit trees. Part of Concluſion Increaſed, containing two hundred and twenty nine acres, about eighty of which are cleared land, with a ſmall log dwelling houſe, &c. and a few fruit trees; and part of Rich Land, containing three hundred and nineteen acres of unimproved land; the ſoil of the whole of theſe lands is well adapted for corn, wheat, or tobacco. Caſh or tobacco will be taken in payment; one fourth to be paid by the firſt day of March next; three years credit will be given for the other three fourths, on giving bond on intereſt, with approved ſecurity. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to Mr. Baker Howard, who lives on the firſt mentioned place.

5 BENJAMIN REEDER.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

14 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to confirm the deviſe made to her by the will of her late huſband, John Mercer, deceaſed, to her and her heirs for ever.

0X SUSANNA MERCER.

Negro Shoes.

FIVE hundred pairs of the beſt quality, to be ſold, on the loweſt terms, by the ſubſcriber, in London-town, who recieves hides for tanning as uſual.

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. They may alſo be had of Meſſieurs Abſalom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James Weſt, and John Wiſeman, in Annapolis. 5

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.

PUBLIC SALE,

OF a very valuable eſtate, by virtue of a deed of truſt from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which ſaid deed of truſt was made by the ſaid Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in conſequence of the ſaid Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceaſed, having become ſecurity for the ſaid Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Eſq; and for which ſaid debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution iſſued againſt the principal and his ſecurities, for the payment of which, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 52; Part of Twiford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which ſaid lands lieth adjoining to each other, and ſituate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extenſive range for all kinds of ſtock, with wood ſufficient to ſupport the whole with care. On the premiſes are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, three tobacco houſes, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two ſmall orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be ſold as will beſt ſuit, together or ſeparate; the title thereof is indiſputable. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, one other tract of land, it is the preſent reſidence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, quarter, corn houſe, &c. &c. There is likewiſe on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful ſituation, and the ſoil good, and has a never failing ſpring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be ſold on the ſame terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from Bladenſburg, 10 from George-town, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 517 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling houſe 38 by 28, with three rooms and a paſſage below, two rooms above ſtairs, and brick chimnies, with all neceſſary outhouſes, ſuch as Kitchen, negro quarters, ſtables, and tobacco houſes; there are alſo on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling houſe with ſtone chimnies, and all neceſſary outhouſes; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both theſe tenements; the ſoil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is ſo conveniently ſituated to thoſe ſeveral capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And alſo, on Thurſday the 14th of December, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, nineteen valuable country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; alſo all the horſes and cattle, among which are ſome valuable oxen, and all the plantation utenſils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

FIELDER BOWIE,
7 ANNE COX, executrix of
Thomas S. Cox.

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
10 JOHN PETTY.

Cæcil county, July 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debts which I am unable to pay. w8

0X WILLIAM BROWN.

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